CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1832. [NO. 790.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, on the 10th inst., the Subscriber was appointed President and Agent of said Company.

Having large and commodious Warehouses in Campbellton, securely situated from Fire, he will receive Country Produce free of Storage if shipped in the Company's Boats, and if otherwise, the usual rates of Storage will be charged.

Country Merchants who may be disposed to patronize said Company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of Goods and Merchandize from Fayetteville. And they are particularly requested to instruct their correspondents to direct all packages addressed to their care as follows, viz: "To the Agent Henrietta St. Boat Company, Wilmington," in order to avoid any difficulty which might arise from a change of Agency. The only charges in Fayetteville will be for Hauling and Labor. Rates of Freight will be the same as other Steam Boats

JOHN CRUSOE, *Pres't & Agent*
Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, N. C. July 16, 1832. 89-2m

☞ Six weeks in Salisbury Journal, Hillsborough Recorder, and Greensborough Patriot.

HADLOCK'S
VEGETABLE POWDER,
For Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Prices Reduced.

THE Subscriber has reduced the price of nearly every article in his Book and Stationary Store from 10 to 50 per cent. *for Cash.*

E. J. HALE.

July 16.

Book Store.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Stock of
BOOKS & STATIONARY
of Mr. Jas. Hadlock, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in this new line of business. He has ordered a large additional supply of Books and Stationary, and of the various Fancy Articles usually found in Book Stores, which in a few weeks, he hopes, will enable him to offer to the public a Stock worthy of the Town, and of the extensive back country with which it is connected. It is his intention to sell at reduced prices for Cash.

He has now on hand, Latin, Greek, and English School Books, a few Medical Works, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer and Hymn Books, in great variety, N. Carolina Law Books, Blank Books, best and common Letter and Cap Paper, Pen and Pocket Knives, Superior Razors, Surveyors' Instruments, &c. &c.

Orders for Books will be forwarded, and new Works always procured with as litt'e delay as possible.

The Store will remain for the present, opposite the Planters' Hotel, foot of Hay Mount.

E. J. HALE.

WANTED,

A Youth to attend in the above Store.

E. J. H.

July 9, 1832. 88

FOR SALE.

20 Boxes Fayetteville mould Candles
40 Bushels Plasterer's Hair, for sale by
H. HORN.

July 5, 1832. 88-tf.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by the late John Mac Millan, to secure the payment of certain debts therein named, the undersigned, surviving Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., the following named Lots and Lands.

1 Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, corner of Union street, adjoining Lots owned by Oliver P. Stark on Old street, and Robert Donaldson on Union street.

1 Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on Adam street, in the rear of the Lot owned by Robert Donaldson, on Union street.

1 Lot and Improvements, on North side of Maiden Lane, now occupied by Mrs. Henderson.

A Tract of Land about 5 miles from Fayetteville, containing 119 acres, situate on the West side of Buckhead, joining Malcom McPherson and Daniel Graham.

A Tract of Land about 4 miles from Fayetteville, containing 500 acres, situate on the East side of Beaver Creek, adjoining Grove's, Nott's, Mrs. Shackelford's and Colin McPherson's lines, formerly the property of Duncan Munroe.

One Lot near the Poplar Spring, containing one acre, now occupied by David Torrence.

A Pew in the Episcopal Church, numbered in the plan of said Church 23.

A Pew in the Presbyterian Church, numbered 25.

Terms, twelve months credit. Notes payable at the Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville, with approved security.

ROBERT STRANGE, *Surviving Trustee.*

Fayetteville, July 10, 1832.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by Norman Kershaw and Murdoch Ochiltree, to secure the payment of certain debts therein named, the undersigned, surviving Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 28th July, inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

A Lot on the South side of Old Street, formerly the property of Kenneth Murchison, and afterwards of Kershaw & Ochiltree.

Terms, 12 months credit, Note payable at the Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville, with approved security.

PARIS I. TILLINGHAST,
Surviving Trustee.

Fayetteville, July 10th, 1832.

Just Received,

5 Hhds. superior SUGAR, for sale by
JNO. McARN.

May 29. 82tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by
CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

For Sale.

A LARGE and commodious Warehouse in Campbellton, known as the Halliday Warehouse.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JOHN CRUSOE.

Fayetteville, July 9th, 1832. 88 4w

MACKEREL & NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED,
30 Bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
15 " No. 1 do.
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

TO RENT.

THE *STORE HOUSE* on the East corner of the Court-House square, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Kyles & Meenan. It is large and commodious, and for business, not surpassed by any other stand in the place. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ANDREW MATTHIEU.

Salisbury, June 21, 1832. 88-4w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having a large family, and solely depending on his own exertions for support, intends moving to the West, hereby offers for sale his well known stand in Waughton, N. C. three miles East of Salem, containing about two and a half acres of land, including a frame Dwelling House, and House of Entertainment, Store House, Kitchen, and other outhouses, Stables, all in good repair, &c.; a good Garden, and a Well, perhaps not excelled for good water in the State, the basin being entirely rock. Some lots containing fruit trees. Also, a small assortment of Goods, Groceries and Hardware. Those desirous of being in possession of a healthy situation, would do well to view the premises. There has been no sickness in my family in 24 years, (one case of bodily infirmity excepted.) Also, a small Plantation in good repair, and containing upwards of 200 Apple Trees, all grafted. Perhaps a better selection of good fruit cannot be found. All of which I offer low. Those inclined to settle in these parts are invited to call.

P. TRANSOU.

Waughtown, N. C. July 3. 88 6w pd.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
Corner of Planter's Hotel.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,* for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.

ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 9th, 1832. 88tf.

Nails, Iron, &c.

400 Kegs Cut Nails and Brads,
20 " Cut Spikes,
2,500 lbs. Wrought Spikes,
10 Tons Iron,
50 Boxes Window Glass,
1,500 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
60 Bags Coffee,
10 Hhds. Molasses,
200 Reams Wrapping Paper,
300 Grindstones,
500 bush. Sound Salt,
For sale by
WM. CALDER & CO.

Wilmington, June 25. 86-5w

Seventy-five Dollars reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 9th of June, 1832, living on the State line, Troup County, Georgia, a mulatto negro man named *JACK,* near six feet high, 28 or 30 years old, his upper teeth out, has thick lips, and a scar on the right cheek; has on corded pantaloons and a homespun coat, blue mixed.—The thief, Mr. EDWIN ELLIS, a little Guinea looking man, 21 years old, about 5 feet high, red rim'd eyes, freckle face, has homespun cloth, and wears a black fur hat. The above reward will be given for said thief and negro if delivered to me at my house, or $50 if confined in the State, or $40 if confined out of the State so that I get them, or in proportion for either.

WILLIAM NELSON.

N. B. They are making for Fayetteville, No. Carolina, and have been heard of at Augusta.

☞ The Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Cheraw Republican, Raleigh Star, Wilmington Recorder, and Newbern Sentinel, are requested to give the above five insertions, and forward their accounts, directed to me, at La Grange, Troup County, Georgia.

June 22. (86 5w) W. N.

TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 26.

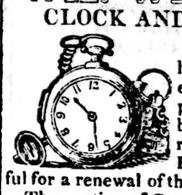
Fayetteville Water Works.

AT a meeting of the Fayetteville Water Works Company, held on the 1st inst., GURDON DEMING, Esq., was appointed Superintendant, with full power to collect all sums now due, or hereafter to become due to the Company.

E. J. HALE, Sec'y.

June 4th, 1832.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,



Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain
ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate for eighteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of Peter Smith, late of Fayetteville, the said certificate being lost or burnt.

DUNCAN SMITH, Executor of
PETER SMITH.

Fayetteville, June 19*th,* 1832. 85-3m.

**The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Wilmington Recorder, are requested to insert the above three months and forward their accounts to this office.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.

HENRY HORN.

June 12, 1832. 84 3m.

Dwelling House for sale.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell that desirable Residence on Hay Mount, the property of his father, known as the Newby House. The situation is high and healthy, has an excellent garden attached, with all convenient out houses, and acres of Land. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply in my absence, to Mr. E. J. Hale.

SAMUEL NICHOLS.

June 5, 1832. 83tf.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,
30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.
In Store,
10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 29.—tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice,* That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8. 79tf.

Notice.

PURSUANT to the provisions contained in a Deed of Trust executed by Luke Bowen deceased, to secure the payment of a debt due to the President Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, the undersigned will sell at public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 28th of July next, a Lot of Land on the West side of Green Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, adjoining the lot owned by the Estate of Simeon Belden, and fronting on said street 63 feet.

Terms made known at day of sale.

J. W. WRIGHT, *Trustee.*

Fayetteville, June 12, 1832. 84 ts

MR. GASTON'S ADDRESS

Delivered before the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies at Chapel Hill, on the 20th of June, 1832.

Gentlemen of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies:

When I look around on this extraordinary concourse of visiters, I cannot but feel that expectation has been too highly excited, and cannot but anticipate and regret the disappointment which it must necessarily meet with. Aware of the value which is here set upon the ceremony of the annual address; knowing that the friends of the University throughout the State, regard it as calculated not only to excite a spirit of emulation among the Students, but to attract the public attention to the Institution itself; and warmly attached to that noble cause, for the advancement of which, these edifices have been erected and your associations formed, I felt myself bound to accept of the invitation, in obedience to which I appear before you. Could I indeed have foreseen the unusual engagements, which added to the ordinary occupations of a busy life, have left me no leisure to prepare any thing worthy of the general expectation, I should have deemed myself at liberty to decline the call. But the discovery was not made until after my word was pledged, and it was too late to hope that the duty could be devolved on another. Compelled then to choose between an entire disappointment of your hopes, and the presenting myself to you without the advantages of full preparation, I have resolved to execute the undertaking imperfectly, rather than forego it altogether. To whatever petty mortifications the adoption of this alternative may expose me elsewhere, from you, my young friends, I am sure of a favorable reception. You will see in it an expression of the sense which I entertain of the honor conferred on me, by your choice, of my readiness to gratify your wishes, and of my solicitude to cheer you on in the noble career upon which you have entered. The few homely truths which I wish to impress upon your minds, will not indeed come mended from my tongue, but I do not despair that, presented in their naked plainness, but urged with the earnestness and sincerity of friendship, they may win their way to your generous and affectionate approbation.

The authority of Shakespeare is often invoked for the position, that "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Without venturing to deny altogether the fitness of this metaphor, and fully admitting it to have enough of truth to render it appropriate to the occasion for which it was used, and the character to whom the great poet assigned it, I yet regard it as too favourable to that indolence of disposition which is always ready to imagine success in life as depending on some fortunate tide. I hold, that, generally, every man is the architect of his own fortune, the author of his own greatness or insignificance, happiness or misery. True it is, that casualties, neither to be foreseen nor prevented, may defeat schemes which have been wisely concerted and vigorously prosecuted; and that success, undeserved, and perhaps unsought for, may sometimes befal the weak and slothful.—These, however, are but occasional deviations from the ordinary course of nature, according to which man's energies, wisely or foolishly directed, and diligently or carelessly exerted, are made to determine his character and condition in society. The stoutest ship that was ever manned with prudent heads, brave hearts, and strong hands, has foundered in a hurricane, while the feeble bark that "owns no mastery in floating," is sometimes safely wafted into port; yet who can deny that ordinarily the fate of the voyage must depend on the skill, care and courage with which it is conducted.

Much too, very much, either for permanent good or ill in the fate of every individual, has been found to follow almost necessarily from the habits formed, the propensities cherished or restrained, and the rules of conduct adopted at a very early period of life. We might, perhaps, be tempted to regret that such important and often awful consequences should follow on the doings of an age, when the unworn senses are alive to every impression, and the keen appetite greedy for every enjoyment; when the imagination is wild, the judgment feeble, and "heedless rambling impulse" has scarcely learned to think. Yet such is the constitution of nature, and such consequently the appointment of HIM, whose ways are always wise, benevolent and just, and whose will it were not more madness to resist, than it is impiety to question. Look through the world, and the least observant cannot fail to discover talents abused, opportunities squandered, and men ruined, because of early folly, misbehaviour or thoughtlessness; and let those who have passed through life's ordeal with safety and honor, look back on their trials, and they will acknowledge how much they owe to very early impressions, and to habits contracted almost without a sense of their use or a foresight of their consequences. He therefore who aspires to excellence cannot too soon propose to himself the objects which he should strive to obtain, nor fix his aim too early, or too steadily, on the end to which his efforts should be directed. The shortness of life, the large fragments of it which are necessarily occupied by animal wants, or wasted in frivolous cares and amusements, leave, at best, but an inconsiderable portion to be devoted to intellectual cultivation and exertion. To waste this portion would be criminal improvidence, and it is of the highest moment to learn betimes how it may be most beneficially applied.

The end which an ingenuous youth naturally proposes to himself is, a faithful and honorable discharge of the duties of life. His objects are to realize the fond hopes of his parents and friends, to acquire the affection and esteem of those around him, to become the dispenser of good to his fellow men, and thus to fulfil the purposes for which it has pleased God to place him in this world of trial and discipline. He feels that these objects are indeed good. By a moral instinct, he is propelled towards them as fit to fill his heart, kindle his aspirations and animate his exertions. Reason, as she gradually unfolds her powers and assumes dominion over him, sanctions this choice with her approbation; and Religion comes in aid of Nature and Reason, to teach him that talents are but lent to be improved, and that an account must be one day rendered, in which their use or neglect will be amply rewarded or severely punished. How much is it not to be lamented, that sloth should enervate, dissipation corrupt, or vice brutalize, this child of hope and promise? You, who have him in charge, watch over him with never sleeping vigilance and affectionate solicitude. Give him a happy start, sustain him when disposed to flag, reanimate him when discouraged, check kindly his wanderings, soothe his wounded feelings, guide him with your counsels, and save him from the foes by which he is waylaid and beset.

Macte nova virtute puer sic itur ad astra.

Most faithfully, no doubt, are these duties performed by the able and excellent men who are here charged with the office of instruction. Little can be done in aid of their efforts, but to exhort and entreat all placed under their care to attend to their admonitions, treasure up their counsels, and obey their injunctions. Yet there are some errors which were prevalent when I was a boy, which I have reason to believe still prevail in public schools, and which may perhaps be better handled by an old friend than an acknowledged instructor—and to these, therefore, I would for a few moments request the favorable attention of the younger portion of my hearers.

Vigorous, diligent, and persevering application is essential to the attainment of excellence in every pursuit of man. It is undoubtedly a mistake to suppose, that there is no original inequality in the mental faculties of different individuals. Probably, there is as great a disparity in their intellectual, as in their physical conformation. But however false this extravagant theory may be, there is another error far more common, and, practically, far more mischievous—the error of exaggerating the difference between the original energies of intellect, and of attributing to splendid and resistless genius those victories, which are not to be achieved but by well directed and continued industry. It is in the infancy of life, that the inequalities of original talent are most striking, and it is not strange that vanity on the one hand, and indolent admiration on the other, should hyperbolically extol these obvious advantages. In what this disparity consists, it may not be easy to state with precision. But from an observation of many years I venture to suggest, that the chief natural superiority manifested by the favored few over their competitors in the intellectual conflict, is to be found in the facility with which their attention is directed and confined to its proper subjects. That youth may be regarded as fortunate indeed, who in early life can restrain his wandering thoughts and tie down his mind at will, to the contemplation of whatever he wishes to comprehend and to make his own. A few moments of this concentrated application is worth days and weeks of a vague, interrupted, scattered attention. The first resembles the well known manœuvre in Strategy, so simple in its conception and yet so astonishing in its results, by which all the arms of a military force are made to bear upon a given point at the same moment. Every thing here tells, because there is no power wanted, and none misapplied. Now let no one despair, because he finds this effort to confine his attention difficult, or for a considerable length of time, impracticable.—Nothing is more certain, than that this power over the mind may be acquired. Let the attempt be repeated again and again—first for short, afterwards, as the ability is increased, for longer periods, and success will ultimately follow. The habit of fixed attention will thus be created, and it is one of the peculiarities of all active habits, that in proportion to the difficulty with which they were produced, is their inveteracy, when once thoroughly formed.—Thus it not unfrequently happens, that the advantages with which the individual commenced his career, who was naturally alert and devoted in his attention to every subject as it was successively presented to his notice, have not enabled him to contend successfully with him, who by hard efforts has chained down his wandering thoughts and dissipated faculties to the habit of attention.

Among the best results which attend a course of regular academical education, is this exclusive and concentrated direction of the mental powers to their appropriate objects. In the years employed principally in the study of the learned languages, the necessity of finding out the meaning of each word, and discerning either the agreement between different words, or the dependance of some of them upon others in certain grammatical relations, necessarily sharpens and fixes the attention. After this preparatory discipline of the intellect, the Student is introduced to the study of mathematical science, where proposition leads on to proposition in regular order, and his attention is necessarily enchained to each truth, as it follows with logical certainty, from truths previously demonstrated. He is then initiated into the mysterious laws of Natural Philosophy, as they have been discovered, explained, and illustrated, by a course of rigorous induction, and is ultimately familiarized with the yet nobler and more sublime investigations of moral science, the refinements of taste, the beauties of eloquence, and the charms of heavenly poesy. And this admirable training is conducted remote from the bustle and cares of the word, in the very hush of the passions, and beyond the reach of beguiling and distracting pleasures. Here surely then the understanding is disciplined, its discrimination rendered more acute, its general health and vigor confirmed, while a facility is created for directing its powers to the various manly and trying services, which may await it in life's busy theatre.—But not unfrequently is the question asked by querulous Students, why all this devoted attention to the dead languages, to mathematical theorems, philosophical experiments, metaphysical disquisitions and critical subtleties? In the world, no one talks Greek or Latin, and at the forum, or in the Legislative hall, we shall not be called upon to demonstrate the propositions of Euclid, or explain the phenomena of hydrostatics and optics. The motives of human action are better learned in that great practical school, the world, than by poring over the theories of metaphysicians; and all the rules of Quinctillian, Rollin or Blair, will never make a powerful reasoner or an eloquent orator. Why, then, shall we consume our nights and days in the acquisition of that which is to be of no practical utility hereafter, and which brings with it no immediate advantage, except the gratification of pride, a short-lived honor, a distinction at Commencement? Beware, my young friends, beware of the tempter. These are the suggestions of Sloth—the most insidious, persuasive and dangerous of deceivers.

"Vitanda est improba syren Desidia."

If you cannot close your ears against her insinuations, strengthen your understandings to triumph over her sophisms, and nerve your courage to resist her wiles. Be sure, if you submit to her benumbing influence, and waste your days here in idleness, the time will come, when with bitter, but unavailing anguish, you shall bemoan your folly. Remember, that it is not designed by an academical education, to teach you all that it behooves you to learn—Education is not completed within these walls. When you shall have quitted this peaceful retreat, and selected the profession or state in life in which you are to be engaged, then you should apply all your efforts to the acquisition of that species of knowledge which is more especially needed. Here are inculcated those elementary principles of science and literature, which experience has shewn to be best fitted to form the foundation of the character of the scholar and gentleman—those rudiments of instruction, which, omitted here, are rarely indeed acquired afterwards. Here are to be formed those habits of vigorous and continuous application—here, the capacities for improvement are to be cultivated and strengthened, so that every occasion and every employment without these walls may become subsidiary to further advancement in knowledge, ability, and usefulness. It is a miserable fallacy to mistake the exception for the rule. True it is, that those who have won the highest honours at College, do not always realize the hopes which these glorious beginnings have excited. "The fair bloom of fairest fruit" may be blasted by pestilent dews. Folly, vanity and vice, low pursuits and vulgar associations, indolence, intemperance, and debauchery, but too often debase and destroy the generous youth, who entered on life's career, rich in academical distinctions, docile, ardent for fame, patient of labour, of manly purpose and noblest promise. Mourn over these moral wrecks. Lament the instability of all earthly good, the frail character of all human excellence. Weep for those who have fallen from their high estate, but say not it was folly in them thus to have risen. True it is also, that it sometimes, though very rarely, happens, that those who have been idle during their academical course, have, by extraordinary exertions, retrieved their early neglect, and in the end outstripped others who started in the race far ahead. These are the exceptions—they furnish cause to humble arrogance, check presumption, banish despair, and encourage reformation. But so surely as a virtuous life usually precedes a happy death, so surely it will be found, that within the College precincts is laid the groundwork of that pre-eminence afterward acquired in the strife of men, and that College distinctions are not only good testimony of the fidelity with which College duties have been performed, but the best presages and pledges of excellence on a more elevated and extensive field of action. In defiance, therefore, of all the lures and pleasure, and seductive suggestions of sloth, let active persevering industry be the habit of your lives. Form this habit here, and cherish and preserve it ever afterwards.

But however earnestly you are thus exhorted to diligence, let it not be forgotten, that diligence itself is but a subordinate quality, and derives its chief value from the end to which it is directed, and the motives by which it is impelled. It is diligence in a good cause only that is commendable.. The first great maxim of human conduct, that which it is all-important to impress on the understandings of young men, and recommend to their hearty adoption, is, above all things, in all circumstances, and under every emergency, to preserve a clean heart and an ho-

nest purpose. Integrity, firm, determined integrity, is that quality, which, of all others, raises man to the highest dignity of his nature, and fits him to adorn and bless the sphere in which he is appointed to move. Without it, neither genius nor learning, neither the gifts of God, nor human exertions, can avail aught for the accomplishment of the great objects of human existence. Integrity is the crowning virtue—integrity is the pervading principle which ought to regulate, guide, control, and vivify, every impulse, desire and action. Honesty is sometimes spoken of as a vulgar virtue; and perhaps that honesty, which barely refrains from outraging the positive rules ordained by society for the protection of property, and which ordinarily pays its debts and performs its engagements, however useful and commendable a quality, is not to be numbered among the highest efforts of human virtue. But that integrity which, however tempting the opportunity, or however secure against detection, no selfishness nor resentment, no lust of power, place, favour, profit or pleasure, can cause to swerve from the strict rule of right, is the perfection of man's moral nature. In this sense, the poet was right, when he pronounced "an honest man the noblest work of God." It is almost inconceivable what an erect and independent spirit this high endowment communicates to the man, and what a moral intrepidity and vivifying energy it imparts to his character. There is a family alliance between all the virtues, and perfect integrity is always followed by a train of goodly qualities, frankness, benevolence, humanity, patriotism, promptness to act, and patience to endure. In moments of public need, these indicate the man who is worthy of universal confidence. Erected on such a basis, and built up of such materials, fame is enduring. Such is the fame of our WASHINGTON, of the man "inflexible to ill and obstinately just." While, therefore, other monuments, intended to perpetuate human greatness, are daily mouldering into dust, and belie the proud inscriptions which they bear, the solid granite pyramid of his glory lasts from age to age, imperishable, seen afar off, looming high over the vast desert, a mark, a sign, and a wonder, for the way-farers through this pilgrimage of life.

A nice sense of integrity cannot, therefore, be too early cherished, or too sedulously cultivated. In the very dawnings of life occasions are presented for its exercise. Within these walls, temptations every day occur, where temporary advantage solicits a deviation from the rule of right. In the discharge of the various duties which you owe to your companions, let no petty selfishness be indulged, no artifices practised, by which you are to escape from your fair share of labour, inconvenience or contribution, or any one deprived of the full measure of whatever he may rightfully claim. Cultivate singleness of purpose and frankness of demeanor, and hold in contempt whatever is sordid, disingenuous, cunning, or mean. But it is when these peaceful shades shall have been left behind, and the fitful course of busy life begun, that seductions will be presented under every form by which inexperience, infirmity of purpose, and facility of disposition, can be waylaid. Then is the crisis of the young man's fate—then is the time to take his stand, to seize his vantage ground. If he can then defy the allurements of cupidity, sensuality and ambition, the laugh of fools, the arts of parasites, and the contagion of improbity; then, indeed, may he hope,

"In sight of mortal and immortal powers,
As in a boundless theatre to run
The great career of justice—
And through the mists of passion and of sense,
And through the tossing tide of chance and pain
To hold his course unfaultering."

You my young friends, who are standing at the threshold, and waiting with eager impatience the signal for entrance upon life, must not think that I mean to alarm you with idle fears, because I thus warn you of the approaching conflict. The enraged bull may close his eyes before he rushes upon his foe, but rational courage calmly surveys danger, and then deliberately prepares and determines to encounter it. Apprized of your peril, and armed for the encounter, enter on your course, with resolved hearts, and fear not for the issue.

So sweet are the notes of human praise, and so abhorrent the tones of reproach, that it is among the highest efforts of magnanimity to pursue the straight forward course of duty without being turned aside by commendation or reproof, by flattery or calumny. Whatever be our journey through life, like the princes in the Eastern tale ascending the mountain in search of the wondrous bird, we are sure to hear around us the confused sounds of blandishment and solicitation, of menace and insult, until with many of us, the giddy head is turned, and we are converted into monuments of warning to those who are to follow us in life's adventure. Rare indeed is that moral courage, which, like the prudent Parisade, closes its ears against the impression of these sounds, and casts not an eye behind until its destined course be accomplished. Rare, however, as may be this excellence, and in its perfection perhaps unattainable, there can be no true dignity and decision of character without a near approach to it. Let youth be ever modest, ever deferential to the counsels, the suggestions and the claims of others. But in matters of right and wrong, whatever be the lures, the taunts, or the usages of the world, or whatever the supposed inconveniences of singularity, let judgment and conscience always rule with absolute sway. Carry this maxim with you through life, whatever be the station you are to occupy, or the business you are to pursue; and carry with it another kindred maxim, rely for success in your undertakings, not on the patronage of others, but on your own capacity, resolution, diligence and exertions. Rise by merit, or rise not at all. Suited as these injunctions are believed to be to all, they are peculiarly addressed to those among you, who, panting for renown, are resolved to enter upon a public career, and long "to read their history in a nation's eyes."

"How wretched," exclaims the Poet of Nature, "is that poor man who hangs on Princes' favours." Miserable is the condition of every being who hangs on the favours of creatures like himself. Deserve, and strive by desert, to win the esteem of your fellow men. Thus acquired, it decorates him who obtains, and blesses those who bestow it. To them, it is returned in faithful service, and to him, it comes in aid of the approbation of conscience to animate diligence and reward exertion. Those too, who engage in public service, are bound to cherish a hearty sympathy, with the wants, feelings, comforts and wishes of the people whose welfare is committed to their charge. It is essential for the preservation of that confidence which ought to subsist between the principal and the agent, the constituent and the representative, that all haughtiness and reserve should be banished from their intercourse. It sometimes happens, that he who has lived too constantly among books, manifests a disgust in an association with the uneducated and unrefined, which mortifies and repels them. This is absurd in him, and unjust to them. It is absurd, for he ought to know, and know well, those for whom, and upon whom, he expects to act—they constitute, in fact, one of the first and most appropriate objects of his study; and it is unjust, for not unfrequently, under this roughness which shocks the man of books, is to be found a stock of practical information, in which he is miserably deficient. Banish, then, all superciliousness, for it is criminal and ridiculous. Honestly seek to serve your country, for it is glorious to advance the good of your fellow men, and thus, as far as feeble mortals may, act up to the great example of HIM in whose image and likeness you are made. Seek also, by all honest arts, to win their confidence, but beware how you ever prefer their favour to their service. The high road of service is indeed laborious, exposed to the rain and sun, the heat and dust; while the by-path of favour has, apparently, at first, much the same direction, and is bordered with flowers and sheltered by trees, "cooled with fountains and murmuring with water-falls." No wonder, then, that like the son of Abensina, in Johnson's beautiful Apologue, the young adventurer is tempted to try the happy experiment of uniting pleasure with business, and gaining the rewards of diligence without suffering its fatigues. But once entered upon, the path of favour, though found to decline more and more from its first direction, is pursued through all its deviations, till at length, even the thought of return to the road of service is utterly abandoned. To court the fondness of the people, is found, or supposed to be, easier than to merit their approbation. Meanly ambitious of public trust, without the virtues to deserve it; intent on personal distinction, and having forgotten the ends for which it is worth possessing, the miserable being concentered all in self, learns to pander to every vulgar prejudice, to advocate every popular error, to chime in with every dominant party, to fawn, flatter and deceive, and become a demagogue. How wretched is that poor being who hangs on the people's favour! All manliness of principle has been lost in this long course of meanness; he dare not use his temporary popularity for any purposes of public good, in which there may be a hazard of forfeiting it; and the very eminence to which he is exalted, renders but more conspicuous his servility and degradation. However clear the convictions of his judgment, however strong the admonitions of his, as yet, not thoroughly stifled conscience, not these, not the law of God, nor the rule of right, nor the public good—but the caprice of his constituents, must be his only guide. Having risen by artifice, and conscious of no worth to support him, he is in hourly dread of being supplanted in the favour of the deluded multitude by some more cunning deceiver. And such, sooner or later, is sure to be his fate. At some unlucky moment, when he bears his blusing honours thick upon him, (and well may such honours blush!) he is jirked from his elevation by some more dexterous demagogue, and falls unpitied, never to rise again. And can this be the lot of him who has been here trained to admire and love high-minded excellence—who has been taught by high classical authority to regard with the same fearless and immovable indifference, the stern countenance of the tyrant and the wicked ardour of the multitude, and who has learned from a yet higher and holier authority, to hold fast on "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, to abhor that which is evil and cleave to that which is good'" Believe me, however, this is no fancy picture. The original may be found in the world every day. Nor will it surprize those who have had occasion to see how the vain heart is swoln, and the giddy head turned, how honesty of purpose and manliness of spirit, are perverted by popular applause. It is but the first step that costs. Once yield to the suggestion, that a little deceit or prevarication, a slight sacrifice of principle and independence, a compromise of conscience in matters not absolutely fundamental, may be excused, when the immediate gain is obvious and the end in view important, and the downward path becomes every day more and more smooth, until, in its descent, it reach the very abyss of vulgar, trading, intriguing, electioneering, office-hunting politicians. If in this lowest depth, a lower deep can be found, none of us, I am sure, have the curiosity to explore it.

But is Integrity sure to meet here its merited reward? Unquestionably not. If it were, and the fact generally known, there would scarcely be room for choice, and men would be honest from the want of a plausible temptation to be otherwise. But it is not too much to say, that, in general, integrity has a tendency to promote the interest of him who pursues it, and it is therefore recommended to our adoption by prudence, not less than by principle. Success in the acquisition of any intrinsic object is necessarily uncertain, since it depends on contingencies which cannot be foreseen, and which, if foreseen, are frequently beyond our power. It is not in mortals to command success. No talent, no courage, no industry, and no address, can be certain to effect it. But when it is attempted by cunning, disingenuous means, it is usually rendered more difficult of attainment, because of the complexity of the scheme, and the risk of detection and counteraction. Honesty, in the long run, is therefore the surer policy. It is impossible to thrive without the reputation of it, and it is far easier to be honest indeed, than to cheat the world into the belief of integrity, where it is not.—The crooked stratagems, the arts, toils, concealments and self-denials, which are necessary to carry on a successful imposition, are far more onerous and painful, than all the duties which a life of probity enjoins; while the consciousness of an upright deportment, diffuses through the whole man, that security and serenity which infinitely outweigh all the advantages of successful cunning. Nor in recommending a spirit of Independence, is it intended to proscribe the acceptance of friendly aid, freely tendered, and won by no mean solicitation. Children of the same common family, we are bound to help each other in the trials and difficulties of our common pilgrimage, nor should we ever be too proud to receive from others that assistance, which it is our duty to render to them. Now such aid, is not only more likely to be bestowed, but comes with far greater effect, when there has been a manly and sustained effort to do without it. The spindling plant which has always been supported by a prop, is not only unable to stand alone, but can scarcely be sustained by props when the season of fruit arrives; whereas, the slightest assistance then bestowed on the hardy tree, that self-sustained has always braved the breeze, will enable it to bear up under the heaviest and richest burthen. He who trusts to others, must necessarily be often disappointed, and the habit of dependence creates a helplessness which is almost incapable of exertion. Fancy dwells on expected aid, until it mistakes its own creations for realities, and the child of illusion wastes life in miserable day-dreams, unable to act for himself, and confidently relying on assistance which he is destined never to receive.

Deeply rooted principles of probity, confirmed habits of industry, and a determination to rely on one's own exertion, constitute then, the great preparation for the discharge of the duties of man, and the best security for performing them with honor to one's self and benefit to others. But it may be asked, what is there in such a life of never ending toil, effort and privation, to recommend it to the acceptance of the young and the gay? Those who aspire to heroic renown, may indeed make up their minds to embrace these "hard doctrines;" but it may be well questioned, whether happiness is not preferable to greatness, and enjoyment more desirable than distinction. Let others, if they will, toil up "the steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar," we choose rather to sport in luxurious ease and careless glee in the valley below. It is, indeed, on those who aspire to eminence, that these injunctions are intended to be pressed with the greatest emphasis, not only because a failure in them would be more disastrous than in others, but because they are exposed to greater and more numerous dangers of error. But it is a sad mistake to suppose that they are not suited to all, and are not earnestly urged upon all, however humble their pretensions or moderate their views. Happiness, as well as greatness, enjoyment as well as renown, have no friends so sure as Integrity, Diligence and Independence. We are not placed here to waste our days in wanton riot or inglorious ease, with appetites perpetually gratified and never palled, exempted from all care and solicitude, with life ever fresh, and joys ever new. He who has fitted us for our condition, and assigned to us its appropriate duties, has not left his work unfinished, and omitted to provide a penalty for the neglect of our obligations. Labour is not more the duty, than the blessing of man.—Without it, there is neither mental nor physical vigour, health, cheerfulness nor animation; neither the eagerness of hope, nor the capacity to enjoy. Every human being must have some object to engage his attention, excite his wishes, and rouse him to action, or he sinks, a prey to listlessness. For want of proper occupations, see strenuous idleness resorting to a thousand expedients—the race-course, the bottle, or the gaming-table, the frivolities of fashion, the debasement of sensuality, the petty contentions of envy, the groveling pursuits of avarice, and all the various distracting agitations of vice. Call you these enjoyments? Is such the happiness which it is so dreadful to forego?

"Vast happiness enjoy thy gay allies!
A youth of follies, an old age of cares,
Young yet enervate, old yet never wise;
Vice wastes their vigor and their mind impairs.
Vain, idle, dissolute, in thoughtless ease,
Reserving woes for age, their prime they spend;
All wretched, hopeless to the evil days,
With sorrow to the verge of life they tend;
Grieved with the present, of the past ashamed;
They live and are despised, they die, no more are named."

If to every bounty of Providence there be annexed, as assuredly there is, some obligation as a condition for its enjoyment; on us, blest as we have been, and as we now are, with the choicest gifts of Heaven here below—with freedom, peace, order, civilization and social virtue—then are unquestionably imposed weighty obligations. You whom I now address, will in a few years, be among the succeeding age. In a country like ours, where the public will is wholly unfettered, and every man is a component part of that country, there is no individual so humble who has not duties of a public kind to discharge. His views and actions have an influence on those of others, and his opinions, with theirs, serve to make up that public will. More especially is this the case with those who, whatever may be their pursuits in life, have been raised by education to a comparative superiority in intellectual vigor and attainments. On you, and such as you, depends the fate of the most precious heritage ever won by the valor, or preserved by the prudence, or consecrated by the virtue of an illustrious ancestry—illustrious, not because of factitious titles, but nature's nobles, wise, good, generous and brave! To you, and such as you, will be confided in deposit the institutions of our renowned and beloved country. Receive them with awe, cherish them with loyalty, and transmit them whole, and if possible, improved, to your children. Yours will, indeed, be no sinecure office. As the public will is the operative spring of all public action, it will be your duty to make and to keep the public will enlightened. There will always be some error to dispel, some prejudice to correct, some illusion to guard against, some imposition to detect and expose. In aid of these individual efforts you must provide, by public institutions, for diffusing among the people, that general information without which they cannot be protected from the machinations of deceivers. As your country grows in years, you must also cause it to grow in science, literature, arts and refinement. It will be for you to develope and multiply its resources, to check the faults of manners as they rise, and to advance the cause of industry, temperance, moderation, justice, morals and religion, all around you. On you too, will devolve the duty which has been too long neglected, but which cannot with impunity be neglected much longer, of providing for the mitigation, and (is it too much to hope for in North Carolina?) for the ultimate extirpation of the worst evil that afflicts the Southern part of our Confederacy. Full well do you know to what I refer, for on this subject there is, with all of us, a morbid sensitiveness which gives warning even of an approach to it. Disguise the truth as we may, and throw the blame where we will, it is Slavery which more than any other cause, keeps us back in the career of improvement. It stifles industry and represses enterprize—it is fatal to economy and providence—it discourages skill—impairs our strength as a community, and poisons morals at the fountain head. How this evil is to be encountered, how subdued, is indeed a difficult and delicate enquiry, which this is not the time to examine, nor the occasion to discuss. I felt, however, that I could not discharge my duty, without referring to this subject, as one which ought to engage the prudence, moderation and firmness of those who, sooner or later, must act decisively upon it.

I would not depress your buoyant spirits with gloomy anticipations, but I should be wanting in frankness, if I did not state my conviction that you will be called to the performance of other duties unusually grave and important. Perils surround you and are imminent, which will require clear hands, pure intentions, and stout hearts, to discern and to overcome. There is no side on which danger may not make its approach, but from the wickedness and madness of factions, it is most menacing. Time was, indeed, when factions contended amongst us with virulence and fury; but they were, or affected to be, at issue on questions of principle; now, Americans band together under the names of men, and wear the livery, and put on the badges of their leaders. Then, the individuals of the different parties were found side by side, dispersed throughout the various districts of our confederated Republic; but now, the parties that distract the land, are almost identified with our geographical distinctions. Now, there has come that period, foreseen and dreaded by our WASHINGTON, by him "who, more than any other individual, founded this our wide-spreading Empire, and gave to our western world independence and freedom"—by him who with a father's warning-voice, bade us beware of "parties founded on geographical discriminations." As yet, the sentiment so deeply planted in the hearts of our honest yeomanry, that union is strength, has not been uprooted. As yet, they acknowledge the truth, and feel the force of the homely, but excellent aphorism, "United we stand, divided we fall." As yet, they take pride in the name of "the United States"—in recollection of the fields that were won, the blood which was poured forth, and the glory which was gained in the common cause, and under the common banner of a united country. May God, in his mercy, forbid that I, or you, my friends, should live to see the day, when these sentiments and feeling shall be extinct! Whenever that day comes, then is the hour at hand, when this glorious Republic, this at once national and confederated Republic, which for nearly half a century has presented to the eyes, the hopes and the gratitude of man, a more brilliant and lovely image than Plato, or More, or Harrington, ever feigned or fancied, shall be like a tale that is told, like a vision that hath passed away. But these sentiments and feelings are necessarily weakened, and in the end must be destroyed, unless the moderate, the good and the wise united, "frown indignantly upon the first dawnings of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts." Threats of resistance, secession, separation—have become common as household words, in the wicked and silly violence of public declaimers. The public ear is familiarized, and the public mind will soon be accustomed, to the detestable suggestion of DISUNION! Calculations and conjectures, what may the East do without the South, and what may the South do without the East, sneers, menaces, reproaches, and recriminations, all tend to the same fatal end! What can the East do without the South? What can the South do without the East? They may do much; they may exhibit to the curiosity of political anatomists, and the pity and wonder of the world, the *"disjecta membra,"* the sundered bleeding limbs of a once gigantic body instinct with life and strength and vigor. They can furnish to the philosophic historian, another melancholy and striking instance of the political axiom, that all Republican confederacies have an inherent and unavoidable tendency to dissolution. They will present fields and occasions for border wars, for leagues and counter-leagues, for the intrigues of petty statesmen, the struggles of military chiefs, for confiscations, insurrections, and deeds of darkest hue. They will gladden the hearts of those who have proclaimed, that men are not fit to govern themselves, and shed a disastrous eclipse on the hopes of rational freedom throughout the world. Solon, in his Code, proposed no punishment for parricide, treating it as an impossible crime. Such, with us, ought to be the crime of political parricide—the dismemberment of our "father-land." *"Cari sunt parentes, cari sunt liberi, propinqui, familiares, sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est; pro qua quis bonus dubitet mortem appetere si ei sit profuturus? Quo est detestabilior istorum immanitas qui lacerarunt scelere patriam, et in ea funditus delenda occupati et sunt et fuerunt."*

If it must be so, let parties and party men continue to quarrel with little or no regard to the public good. They may mystify themselves and others with disputations on political economy, proving the most opposite doctrines to their own satisfaction, and perhaps, to the convicton of no one else on earth. They may deserve reprobation for their selfishness, their violence, their errors, or their wickedness. They may do our country much harm. They may retard its growth, destroy its harmony, impair its character, render its institutions unstable, pervert the public mind, and deprave the public morals. These are, indeed, evils, and sore evils, but the principle of life remains, and will yet struggle with assured success, over these temporary maladies. Still we are great, glorious, united and free; still we have a name that is revered abroad and loved at home—a name which is a tower of strength to us against foreign wrong, and a bond of internal union and harmony—a name, which no enemy pronounces but with respect, and which no citizen hears, but with a throb of exultation. Still we have that blessed Constitution, which, with all its pretended defects, and all its alleged violations, has conferred more benefit on man, than ever yet flowed from any other human institution—which has established justice, insured domestic tranquillity, provided for the common defence, promoted the general welfare, and which, under God, if we be true to ourselves, will insure the blessings of Liberty to us and our posterity.

Surely, such a Country, and such a Constitution, have claims upon you, my friends, which cannot be disregarded. I entreat and adjure you then, by all that is near and dear to you on earth, by all the obligations of Patriotism, by the memory of your fathers, who fell in the great and glorious struggle, for the sake of your sons whom you would not have to blush for your degeneracy, by all your proud recollections of the past, and all your fond anticipations of the future renown of our nation—preserve that Country, uphold that Constitution. Resolve, that they shall not be lost while in your keeping, and may God Almighty strengthen you to perform that vow!

FOREIGN.

New York, July 16.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.—By the Francois I. from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 9th ult. inclusive. The later papers are occupied with the details of a tumultuous movement, ill organized, and apparently ill concerted, which took place in the streets of Paris on the 6th and 7th June. The immediate occasion was the funeral of Gen. *Lamarque*, which was seized upon by the Carlists and the republicans. The opposite extremes of French parties united for this occasion, to get up if possible a second edition of the Three Days in July. Happily for the cause of good order, the masses were not with them, and their attempts failed signally, though not without the loss of much blood, and the display and operation of a strong military force. Throughout, the army, and with the exception of the artillery of the National Guard, the National Guard evinced zeal and promptness in the cause of the Government, and the population of Paris, for the most part, seem to have been animated by the same spirit. At the latest date, the 9th, all was tranquil, and the summary proceedings contemplated by placing Paris under martial law, or (according to the French expression) "in a state of siege," will not only maintain tranquility for the present, but have the effect of deterring from any future attempts to interrupt it. In proclaiming martial law, both in Paris and the four southwestern departments, which the Duchess of Berry and Count Bourmont were traversing and fomenting insurrection therein, it is—in the public instructions of Marshall Soult to the generals commanding the military divisions—expressly declared, that its application will be confined to crimes and offences arising out of attempts to provoke civil war, or to overthrow or interrupt the existing government. In all other matters, the ordinary civil and judicial tribunals, (whose functions it is the effect of martial law to supersede) are to take their accustomed course.

The Reform Bill passed the House of Lords on the evening of the 4th. On the final question, the vote stood—106 to 22.

The number wounded of all sorts, citizens as well as soldiers, brought into the Hospitals after the contest of the 5th and 6th, was about 200. There were probably about 50 killed.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Reform Bill on the 7th.

Liverpool, June 6.—There was but a limited business done in our cotton market yesterday. To-day there has been a good attendance of buyers, and not so much done as expected; the sales are 2500 bags at prices rather in favor of the buyers, and the market leaves off heavy. Brazils seem very steady. There are eight vessels in with cotton towards this week's import.

Liverpool, June 7.—COTTON.—The sales of the week are 11,000 bags; in prices there is a decline of ½d. per lb. The arrivals are seven vessels from the United States—the import into Great Britain since January 1, has been 425,000.

FOUND,

A Few days ago, a Silver BUTTER KNIFE. The owner can have the same by calling on Mr. John Selph, proving their right, and paying for this advertisement.

July 24. 90-2w.

University of Maryland.

THE Medical Lectures in this Institution will commence on the last Monday of October, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

Nathaniel Potter, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Samuel Baker, M. D., Materia Medica.
Richard Wilmot Hall, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Females and Children.
Maxwell McDowell, M. D., Institutes of Medicine.
Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Julius T. Duvatel, M. D., Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
E. Geddings, M. D., Anatomy.

E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Dean.

July 16. 90-t1N.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

From the National Intelligencer.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

The close of the Debate in the Senate upon the Veto Message was of an extraordinary character. Mr. Benton having concluded a speech full of bitterness against the Bank, (which we shall publish when we come to it,) in the course of which he indulged in some allusions calculated to wound the feelings of Mr. Clay, and the question being about to be taken, the following scene occurred, as described by a reporter, who vouches for the accuracy of the report.

Mr. CLAY rose to say a few words in regard to the personal allusions made to himself by the Senator from Missouri. He would previously remark, however, that the fact was now established by the Senator, that the famous Tariff *project* of the Secretary of the Treasury, which had absorbed so much legislative deliberation during the present session of Congress, originated from a resolution in the handwriting of that functionary, presented to and adopted by the House of Representatives. That fact was unimpaired by any circumstances which may have led to the drafting of the resolution, and proves beyond a doubt that the duty of preparing the scheme, if not voluntarily sought, was by no means reluctantly assumed by the Secretary.

The Senator from Missouri has adverted to the fact of crowded galleries. If, impelled by curiosity, the galleries are occasionally filled, when it is understood that certain Senators are to speak—I believe no member is more sensibly alive to the fact than the hon. gentleman; that, when some *others* rise, the galleries are as effectually emptied. The member nevertheless ought not to be dissatisfied with his audience to-day; for, among them is a lady of distinguished literary eminence.

Mr. CLAY proceeded to observe, that he had been accused by the Senator from Missouri of a want of courtesy and decorum to the President of the United States in the comments he had deemed it his duty to make upon the message accompanying the Executive veto on the Bank bill. How, he would ask, had he subjected himself to this accusation? A bill to recharter the Bank had passed the Senate, with the concurrence of his (Mr. Clay's) vote as one of the majority. The President disapproves it, and in an elaborate paper states his objections at length. Now, what was the most respectful course in relation to this message? Should we, said he, examine, discuss, and decide upon its merits, or proceed to the re-consideration of the bill in total silence? Mr. Clay would take leave to appeal from the Senator to the Senate, and inquire if he had not manifested towards the President and his message all the respect which the occasion seemed to demand, and with that high responsibility under which every member of the Senate was bound to act.

In by-gone times, it was well known to the public that he (Mr. Clay) had had some rough passages with the President; but such feelings were altogether incompatible with the proper discharge of official duties, and he was entirely unconscious of their operation on his mind while in the fulfilment of his public obligations.

The Senator from Missouri had ascribed to him (Mr. C.) a peculiar motive for his remarks on the consequences that would ensue in the Western section of the country, from the discontinuance of the Bank of the U. States. But had not the President in his Message assigned a distinguished place for his opinions of the pernicious effect of the Bank in the West? Had he not emphatically called the attention of the Senate to the prejudicial operations of the institution upon the property of the West? The member from Missouri would certainly be among the last to challenge the motives of the President in this behalf; and wherefore should he attribute to others an improper motive?

Mr. President, continued Mr. C., I cannot allow the member from Missouri to impart to me lessons in etiquette and courtesy, or to instruct me how to bear myself towards an exalted personage. I cannot submit to no instructions from such a source. I could not, at this late period of my life, accompany the member from Missouri, with his Indian Blanket, to Boone's Lick, to be indoctrinated in the rules of politeness. Moreover, if I could consent to become his pupil, I should be at a loss to know to which of his antagonist opinions, at different periods maintained by him of the Chief Magistrate, I ought strictly to conform. *I* never was engaged in a personal brawl with the President. I never issued a bulletin of any such brawl, I never complained of an unwarrantable assault made by the President on a brother of mine, and of his beating him after he was prostrate and apparently lifeless. The member from Missouri must be aware of the transaction to which I allude—it would be superfluous in me to indicate it more specifically. Neither am I a prophet, to predict events that would follow the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency—predictions ascribed by the newspaper press to the hon. Senator from Missouri.

Mr. C. closed his remarks by observing that he did not intend to occupy the Senate by any further notice of the observations of the Senator from Missouri. He had now, and *for ever*, discharged all obligations to that Senator, and would here accord to him a full acquittance.

Mr. BENTON again took the floor, and said, that it was true he and Gen. Jackson had had a personal conflict. Sir, it is true I fought with him, but I beg—we fought as men. When that contest was over, so was our enmity: three months after, we were good friends; and at any time since that period, each would have assisted and done any thing in his power for the other. Yes, sir, we had a contest, it is true; but there is no question of *adjourned veracity* sir, remaining on the public mind. Were that the case, sir, the yawning gulph, that separates Heaven from Hell would not be wider and deeper than that which would divide us, sir. As regards the famous placard, sir, placed to my account, wherein it is set forth, that members of Congress, in a certain event, would have to legislate armed, sir, it is but a few days since, that a St. Louis paper contained a card from Col. Lawless in refutation of the charge respecting me, sir, as the author of the prediction referred to. In that card, sir, Col. Lawless demanded of any one within the State who heard me utter it, to come forward and make the allegation—but no one, sir, had come forward, nor can any one. Col. L. who is well acquainted with the transactions of that day, has denied, from his personal knowledge of me, sir, and from the intimate connexion subsisting between us at that period, that such assertions were consonant with my sentiments, or that I had ever uttered them. But, sir, though the calumniator, who in the dark, affixed the fabricated placard to the lamp posts, has remained unseen, I am, sir, no longer in doubt as regards a responsible author in the Senate, who has now, sir, given currency to the *atrocious calumny*, and such, sir, I will pronounce it.

Mr. CLAY, in reply, observed, that as to the question of "adjourned veracity," when the President lent his name to the charge, to which he supposed the member to allude, he, (Mr. C.) promptly and unequivocally denied the charge, and demanded the proof. The witness was accordingly produced, and Mr. Clay was content to abide the judgment of the present generation and of posterity as to the testimony he rendered on that occasion: and he pronounced the charge, by whomsoever made—*matter* and *manner*—utterly destitute of truth. The witness has recently departed for St. Petersburgh as Minister Extraordinary of the U. S.

[Mr. BENTON, after a momentary conference with a Senator near him, exclaimed from his seat—"the fisheries"—"the fisheries!"] In relation to the "fisheries," said Mr. C., the mendacious prophecy in the public press, said Mr. C., the member from Missouri refers to Col. Lawless's denial, &c.

*Mrs. Royal was the person referred to.

says no man *in Missouri* had come forward to substantiate it. Mr. C., pausing and scrutinizing the member from Missouri, demanded of the Senator to throw his eyes on him (Mr. C.) *Can* he, said Mr. C. *dare* he look in my face, and assert that he never employed language, in regard to the President, similar to that imputed to him? [Mr. Benton, after a considerable pause, directing his finger towards Mr. C., indicating that he observed him, said "he could," "he could."] Mr. Clay repeated, can the Senator look me in the face, and say he did not make use of such language *out of the State of Missouri?* [Mr. Benton reiterated his answer as above.] Mr. C. again asked, CAN THAT MAN PRESUME TO LOOK ME IN THE FACE AND DENY IT? [Mr. B. repeated his last reply.]

Mr. Clay resumed his seat, and Mr. Benton again rose, and said, he had already pronounced it an *atrocious calumny*—he had pointed out the author in the Senate—he would pin it to his sleeve—it would *stick*, *stick*, aye, *stick*, sir, there, and there he wished it to remain.

Mr. Clay rose from his chair, and, with an emphatic action of his hand, said, he reiterated the charge of calumny to the Senator from Missouri.

The Chair (Mr. Tazewell) observed, the debate could not longer be suffered—the Senator from Kentucky must take his seat!

Mr. Clay.—I desire to explain, Sir!

The Chair.—No further explanation will be heard from the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. Clay.—I tell the President I *must* be heard; and I demand to know the point of order?

The Chair.—The gentleman was out of order in using the language he did to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Clay.—Then I will make another point of order. Was not the language of the Senator from Missouri out of order?

The Chair.—The present incumbent was not in the chair when the debate arose. (Mr. Poindexter had temporarily occupied the chair.)

Mr. Poindexter rose to explain—

Mr. Benton rose (Mr. P. on his feet) and said, an apology is due from me to the Senate—I was out of order, Sir!

Mr. Clay also said (Mr. P. still in the eye of the Chair) I will take the same opportunity to apologize to the Senate, so far as relates to them—to the Senator from Missouri I have no apology to make.

Mr. Poindexter here explained—and, after repeated cries of "question," "question," it was decided against the Bank—22 ayes, 19 noes—(not two-thirds.)

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a convention of Delegates of the Electoral District composed of the Counties of Richmond, Anson, Robeson, Moore, and Cumberland, held in the town of Rockingham, on the 17th inst., for the purpose of nominating an Elector for said District, the following, among other resolutions was adopted and ordered to be published, viz.

Resolved, That we nominate Dr. Benjamin Robinson of Fayetteville, as Elector for this District, and that his name be placed on the Electoral Ticket of this State for Henry Clay as President, and John Sergeant as Vice President, of the United States.

From the Minutes.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale—I am induced from the kind indulgence you allow to Correspondents, to take some notice of the Editorial remarks of the North Carolina Journal of the 20th ult., and compare the same with their remarks of the 11th inst., in order to see how far their boasted consistency of principle is observed.

The remarks of the 20th ult., to which I refer, are as follows:

"It is all fudge to talk about being the Editors of a newspaper and belonging to no political party; it is an affectation of virtue which is never used except by those who have not sense or firmness enough to adopt a set of principles and adhere to them, or by arrant knaves who deal in such specious coin to cheat fools." Chaste and pretty as the style of these remarks may be, when applied to the Editors of a newspaper, they cannot fail to grate harshly on the ears of those who know better. The great stupidity they manifest in setting forth the principles they profess to advocate at one time, and at another time, the misplaced devotion of their political zeal, shows the great imbecility of mind under which they labor for want of principles; when in their remarks of the 11th inst., they have so clearly and conclusively avowed the very first principle of the odious doctrine of Nullification, and are the very men who at other times, spew out the most bitter anathemas against Calhoun and his doctrine. Here are their words:

"Let us call back the good old times of republican plainness when the General Government shall feel itself, as it really is, *the creature of the States*, and be administered by those who are not wise above what is written." After this display of self consistency, must not those worthy Editors blush to hear the terms virtue, sense, knave and fool uttered in their presence?

If the truth or analogy of this assertion be denied, let them read Mr. Calhoun's late address on that subject and if that will not do, I can only recommend them to "Butler's Hero." The truth is, that in trying to avoid Scylla they have run on Charybdes. The Magnus Apollo of the South contends for nothing more, than to admit the General Government is the *creature* of the States; admit this and you establish the basis and theory of Nullification.

With what assurance can quibbling or apostate Editors call on republicans "to rub their eyes a little, and look about them" in order to reflect on the *correct* state of parties, and tell them there is no rational ground for opposition to Mr. Van Buren, and that he cannot fail to command the support of every southern patriot. I deny that assertion. It is wholly gratuitous. *Null and void.*

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

New Speculation.—Within a few days there have been runners in most of the towns in this vicinity, gathering up cents coined in 1814. They find but few, and buy them as they can, giving 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, or 14 cents each; and we have heard of 75 cents being given for a single cent. Twelve and a half cents have been offered in this town. The story is, that in 1814 some gold was accidentally mixed with the copper at the United States' mint, and that the cents of that year contain gold. We verily believe that the whole affair is a humbug, and that the cents of 1814 are of no more intrinsic value than those of any other year. It has been suggested that the speculation originated in the following manner. Copper was very scarce in 1814, on account of the war, and but few cents were coined at the mint during that year. Some virtuosi, who were desirous of having up in their cabinets specimens of the coinage of every year, could not find any cents coined in 1814, and offered certain toll gatherers a dollar or two to collect for them a few cents of that year. This offer led others to suppose that the cents of 1814 contained gold. We know not whether this be a true explanation of the mystery.

Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1832.

Rumors.—Again we pledge our word to our friends in the country that the Cholera is *not* in Fayetteville, and that there is not even the usual degree of other diseases. We likewise pledge ourself to them to give them the earliest information of the fact, if it should, as possibly it may, break out in this town. We *will not* attempt to conceal it, whenever it may come; but we ask them in the mean time, not to believe any rumors they may hear.

The papers in Newbern, Washington and Norfolk, have had to contradict similar reports existing in the counties adjoining those towns. The disease certainly has not appeared at any place south of Philadelphia.

Health of Raleigh.—A late examination of the whole city, disclosed the fact that there were but four cases of sickness, and three of these of a chronic character.

Mr. Gaston's Oration.—Having been favoured by our friends of the Raleigh Register with a copy of this admirable production, we lay it in full before our readers.

The Drought.—We learn from the newspapers and from private sources, that the prospects of the Farmer are gloomy indeed. In some places there had not been in ten weeks, rain sufficient to wet the ground an inch deep. We hope, however, that the present refreshing weather has not come too late to do much good.

The Cholera.—Since our last the accounts from New York may be summed up as follows:

July 13.—New Cases 101; deaths 49.
July 14.—New Cases 115; deaths 66.
July 15.—New Cases 133; deaths 74.
July 16.—New Cases 163; deaths 94.
July 17.—New Cases 145; deaths 60.
July 18.—New Cases 138; deaths 72.
July 19.—New Cases 202; deaths 82.

Total of Cases from the commencement, 1618; of deaths 748; a third of the cases, and 222 of the deaths, occurred at the Bellevue Almshouse, 2½ miles from the city, among the wretched tenants of that establishment; and near two-thirds of the remainder in the immediate vicinity of that sink of iniquity, the "Five Points." Indeed, it is stated on all hands, that with very few exceptions, the disease is confined to the intemperate, the filthy, and the *frightened*. Some cases are related of the disastrous, and many of the ridiculous, effects of fright. One Physician states that he was called to twelve cases one morning, eleven of which were cases of fright, and *one* of Cholera. The folly of attempting to fly from the disease has been manifested in several instances. In New Haven, two deaths of persons from New York have occurred, and in a small town in New Jersey, four deaths out of a family of five persons; besides a number of cases in other small towns to which some of the 50,000 persons who are said to have left New York had retreated. The best of all preventives of Cholera are perseverance in one's ordinary occupations and mode of living, (unless that has been intemperate,) cleanliness and calmness.

In Philadelphia, five cases and three deaths occurred on the 16th, and two cases, both of which terminated fatally, on the 17th. On the 18th there was no new case.

In Albany, about 30 cases occur daily, and from six to eight deaths.

In Newark and Westfield, New Jersey, and in Schenectady, New York, a few cases have also occurred.

At Buffalo, New York, a man died of Cholera, as it was said, but a *post mortem* examination resulted in finding "the stomach, intestines, and the whole of peritonæum, highly inflamed—the liver and its appendages perfectly healthy. The stomach, instead of the fluid resembling *rice water*, which is said always to be found there in cases of the cholera, contained *meat* in large masses, pieces of *dried apples*, *onions*, *green peas*, *green currants*, and common *red cherries!*—These last were swallowed stones and all; and of this mass, all perfectly undigested, the stomach contained *three pounds & ten ounces*, by actual weight!"

No wonder that this man died.

Twenty U. S. Troops on board the Steam Boat Henry Clay, bound from Detroit for Chicago, had died. They were a part of 400 troops on board the boat.

NOTICE

PUBLISHED IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION OF THE SPECIAL BOARD OF HEALTH, OF NEW YORK.

Be Temperate in Eating and Drinking; avoid crude Vegetables and Fruits, abstain from cold water when heated; and above all from Ardent Spirits: and if habit have rendered it indispensable take much less than usual. Sleep and clothe warm. Avoid labor in the heat of the day. Do not sleep or sit in a draught of air when heated. Avoid getting wet.

Take no medicine without advice.

The Veto.—The rejection of the Bank Bill by the President, will probably not be followed by more unhappy results in any State in the Union than in North Carolina. The branch of the Institution here, it will not and cannot be denied, has had the happiest effect upon the local circulating medium. From a state of great depreciation, it has been gradually raised to a par with the best Bank notes; and is now as good, for all purposes within the State, and for the purchase of exchange out of the State, as U. S. Bank notes themselves. The Bank has been conducted with so much liberality, at the same time that it has established a more systematic mode of business, that it has the entire confidence of the public, and also, we are well assured, of the local Banks themselves, to whom, at all times, it has acted with liberality, never using to their disadvantage, the power which their difficulties placed in its hands. The charges of party and political bias, which have been made against the Institution, we believe to be untrue in every part of the country, as we know they are in this State. But the question ought not to be, whether there have been faults in its management, or injurious results from its existence. The true question is, have its injuries been less, its faults fewer, and its benefits greater, than those of the local Banks? As regards this State at least, there can be no hesitation in answering these questions in the affirmative.

The most unpleasant aspect, however, in which the subject can be contemplated, is, that the U. S. Bank and our local Banks will be compelled *simultaneously* to wind up their business. The Charter of the former extends to the 3d of March, 1836, and from that time it is allowed two years to close its business. The Charters of the latter extend to January 1, 1835, with three years further to wind up. So that the whole must be closed almost at the same moment. Without the application of some remedy, this would produce unheard-of embarrassment and distress in the moneyed operations of the people of this State;—not the merchants only, but every individual, of whatever class or occupation, would feel its ruinous influence. The people have it in their power to provide a remedy, by sending such Representatives to the next Congress as will sustain the U. S. Bank. It is the interest of the whole State, and of the whole Union, that the Bank should be re-chartered, and we hope that North Carolina will not have a single Representative in the next Congress opposed to it. Let it be made a test at the elections next year, and let her voice be truly ascertained. At the same election, if the people desire to save the Institution, they will have to provide a Legislature which will instruct our Senators in Congress to vote for it. The only certainty is in having a majority of two-thirds in both Houses of Congress. The President may indeed, if he is re-elected, be influenced by the expression of the popular will, under the new Census, as he has intimated that he will be, but the probability is, that his Constitutional scruples will not be overcome. We repeat it, the only certainty is in a Constitutional majority.

We know it may be said, that our Legislature may create a Bank to take the place of those now existing. This is doubtful; but should it happen, the new Institution will not have acquired the confidence of the public sufficiently to make it an acceptable substitute. It cannot afford the same facilities to those who have money to remit abroad, which are now derived from the U. S. Bank. Besides, there is danger in placing the control of the moneyed operations of the State in any one Institution. It is necessary that there should be at least two to keep each other in check. The local Institutions and the U. S. Bank have operated as checks upon each other in the most salutary manner, in nearly all the States. But if we understand the public sentiment in this State, it is not necessary to advance arguments on this subject. They will speak their sentiments at the proper time, and in the only effectual way—through the ballot boxes.

The People of Philadelphia, to the number of from 6 to 8000, assembled in that city on the 16th to express their disapprobation of the Veto, and to take steps to prevent the re-election of Gen. Jackson. The Chairman, and three out of four Vice Presidents, and both the Secretaries, were original friends of Gen. Jackson. Some of those who spoke upon the occasion, had also been his friends, but now avowod a determination to oppose him. We have not room at present for the resolutions adopted unanimously by this great concourse of people, but they pledge the use of all honorable means to defeat the General's re-election.

A meeting of former friends of the President in Chambersburg, Penn. is called by 48 citizens of that place, who sign their names to the call, and who declare that they were friendly to his Administration, but will now use their influence to defeat his re-election.

We now think it perfectly clear that Pennsylvania will vote for Mr. Clay and Mr. Sergeant.

U. S. Bank Stock is selling in New York at $115,—a fall of about 11 per cent. since the veto.

Congress, as our readers are aware, adjourned on Monday the 16th inst. after a session of 216 days, during which 292 Acts and 11 Resolutions were passed. By far the larger portion of the Acts are for Relief of private individuals. We hope to publish a list of the public acts in our next.

The Tariff Bill was among those which became Laws. It was denounced by several Southern Senators as no bill of compromise, and declared to be a "good bill" for the manufacturers by Messrs. Wilkins, Dallas, and Dickerson.

The Bank Bill failed in the Senate for want of the requisite majority of two-thirds, the vote being 22 for the bill, 19 against it. The details of a violent altercation at the close of the debate, will be found in another column. It is to be regretted that Mr. Clay let himself down so far as to engage in so disgraceful a scene with such a man as Mr. Benton.

The President refused his signature to a bill providing for the payment of interest to the States for advances of money to the U. States during the late war, and to a bill for the improvement of certain Harbours and Rivers, which is said to be less liable to Constitutional objections than the Internal Improvement bill signed by him.

The temper of the members of both Houses seemed to be dreadfully soured previous to their separation.

We understand that the two Senators and six of the Representatives of South Carolina signed an Address to the people of that State, previous to the adjournment. It is understood to be from the pen of Mr. McDuffie, and may be expected in the course of a day or two in the papers of that State.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Address, and will insert it in our next.

From the Impartial Recorder, printed in Tennessee.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—David Crockett, to stand on the Alleghany Mountain, and catch the Comet, on its approach to the earth, and ring off its tail to keep it from burning up the world.

The following Toast was given by William H. Crawford, in Milledgeville, Geo., on the 4th instant:

"A convention to revise the Federal Constitution, the first measure preparatory to a separation from the Tariff States; any measure tending to a dissolution of the Union, before an attempt at a Convention, is Treason against the Union."

What will the friends of this fallen man say to such a sentiment as the above? From a devoted friend of Martin Van Buren too! From him to whom Mr. Van Buren made his pilgrimage in 1826! And above all, from a violent Jackson man!

The side-blow at Mr. Calhoun affords a new verification of the remark, that "*orthodoxy* is my *doxy*, and *heterodoxy* is your *doxy*." My plan for a dissolution of the Union, is all right and proper. But *Mr. Calhoun's* "is Treason against the Union."

Barbour Meetings.—The West is beginning to move, and as if with one mind, on the subject of the Vice Presidency. It is some time since we had information to satisfy us, that the main strength of Mr. Barbour in this State, would be found in the West. The great unanimity exhibited by the recent public meetings, proves that we were not misinformed; and effectually silences the assertions of his opponents, that the movements in his favour were owing to the influence of Mr. Branch in his own particular section of country. The following is a brief account of such meetings as we have heard of.

In Salisbury, a meeting consisted of between 300 and 500 persons. Charles Fisher presided. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressing confidence in the integrity and patriotism of Gen. Jackson, and recommending him for re-election—declaring their intention to support P. P. Barbour for Vice President, and appointing delegates to meet those of Davidson and Montgomery, at the Healing Springs, on the 1st Saturday in August for the purpose of nominating an Elector for the district, to vote for Jackson and Barbour.

A meeting was held at Davidson C. House on the 4th, at which resolutions of a similar import were adopted. About 300 present.

A meeting was held at Hillsborough on the 4th, and Delegates appointed to meet at Granville on the 1st Monday in August to nominate an Elector.

A meeting was held at Lincolnton on the 4th, and resolutions in favor of Gen. Jackson and Judge Barbour adopted. Number present not stated.

A meeting in Buncombe county on the 7th, similar resolutions were adopted, and Delegates appointed to meet the Delegates of the other counties in that Electoral District. The vote of the Grand Jury was taken at the late term of Buncombe County Court, when there appeared, for Jackson 18, for Clay 00; for Barbour 18, for Van Buren 00; for the Tariff 00, against it 18.

Meetings have been called in Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and Stokes.

The Vice President of the United States passed through this place on Friday, on his return from Washington. He is reported not to have brought very comfortable news to the Jackson men—to those, we mean, who really desire the re-election of Old Hickory.

Salisbury Journal.

We will copy the proceedings of the Rail Road meeting in Asheville, N. C. in our next. Also, those of the Clay meeting in Raleigh.

A meeting of the friends of Mr. Clay was held in Asheville, N. C., on the 5th inst., to take steps for the selection of a Candidate for Elector for that District.

Bishop England being about to sail for England on business connected with his diocess, the Catholics of Charleston have presented him with an address "expressive of their confidence in and affection for him, of their veneration for his character and gratitude for his services, and invoking the smiles of Heaven on his undertaking."

A Patient Lad.—"Ben," said a father, the other day, "I'm busy now; but, as soon as I can get time, I mean to give you a flogging." "Don't hurry yourself, Pa," replied the patient lad—"I can *wait*."

DIED,

In Sampson County, on Saturday last, GARRETT TOOLE, Esq., a very respectable citizen of that county.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 62½; ditto apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 8½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 8¼ a 8¾. Corn 65 a 70. Flaxseed 80. Flour 4 to 4 75. Feathers 30 a 33. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6¾ a 7. Sugar, qrown, 7¼ a 9½; Lump 12½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 75. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

Just Received,

MAYNARD & NOYES' Superior Liquid Ink, per gallon or bottle,
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,
Carpenter's Comp. Syrup Sarsaparilla,
Carpenter's Syrup Liverwort,
For sale by
R. MAYNARD & CO.
July 24. 90-tf.

Italian Lustrings,
And Swiss Muslins.

THE Subscriber has just received a variety of Rich Fancy Colored, Blue and Jet Black Silks, and

SWISS GOODS.

Rich Barege, and Embroidered Hd'kfs.
Long Shawls, and Misses' Scarfs,
Linen Cambrick, and Cambrick Hd'kfs.
Green Barege, for Ladies' Veils,
6-4 and 5-4 Parisian Blond Gauze, do.
Bobinett Laces and Footings, all widths,
Lace Tippets and Colleretts,
Light Fancy Ginghams,
Gentlemen's Best Bandanna and Flag Hd'kfs.
Do Extra Good Black Gloves,
Colored Florences, and Satins, &c. &c.
And will be sold cheap.
HENRY L. JONES.
July 23d, 1832. 90-tf.

The Journals of the EPISCOPAL CONVENTION, are now printed and ready for distribution. The delay in their appearance has been owing in part to the extra number ordered, and in part to an unexpected detention of paper by the Agent for the Packets at Philadelphia.
July 23, 1832.

H. ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RETURNS his thanks to his customers and friends for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and expects to leave this place in a few days for New York to lay in his fall and winter Stock, and would take it as an accommodation, for all those indebted to him, to settle their *Old Debts*, that he may be able to buy *New Goods* for their accommodation.
July 24. 90-2w.

HALL & JOHNSON,

ARE just receiving, and offer for sale low, for Cash, or Country Produce, the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. Sugar,
65 Do. Molasses,
150 Bags Coffee,
225 Kegs Nails and Brads, from 4d to 40d,
130 Pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 Coils Bale Rope,
12 Bbls. Train and Lamp Oil,
6 Do. Linseed do.
90 Reams Writing Paper,
6 Bales Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 14,
40 Boxes Window Glass, 8x10 and 10x12,
30 Boxes Tin Plate,
90 Bags Shot,
4 Kegs Bar Lead,
12 Tons Swedes and Eng. Iron, ass'd. sizes,
40 Sides Sole Leather.

ALSO, An Assortment of

DRY GOODS.

German, Blister, and Cast Steel, Shovels and Spades, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Coffee Mills, Wagon Boxes, Vices, Anvils, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, G. P. & Hyson Tea, Cassia, Copperas, White Lead, (in oil,) and a general assortment of fresh received Drugs and Medicines.
July 24. 90-tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscriber, for certain purposes therein enumerated, I shall proceed to sell at Public Sale for Cash, on Thursday the 9th day of August next, at the Election ground or Hatter's Shop, near Mrs. Martha Newberry's, Cumberland County, the Plantation or Tract of **LAND**, now in the occupancy of Mr. Jesse Newberry, containing about 130 acres, and eligibly situated on both sides of the Wilmington Stage Road, about 11 miles from Fayetteville. The above property has many desirable advantages, and would be a good situation for a public House or an industrious Mechanic.

LEWIS BROWN, *Trustee.*
July 23, 1832. 90-2w.

IMPORTANT

TO DEALERS IN MEDICINES, PAINTS, AND DYE STUFFS.

H. W. Bamman,

WHOLESALE Druggist, No. 117, Maiden Lane, offers for sale at the *lowest* prices, an extensive assortment of articles in his line, and hopes to give satisfaction to those who think it for their interest to buy of him. Those wishing to purchase will please give him a call and ascertain his prices, before leaving their orders elsewhere.
New York, June 26, 1832.

N. B.—PRICE CURRENTS sent by mail. All orders thankfully received, carefully put up, and forwarded with despatch. 90-13w.

To Gentlemen of Industry,
ENTERPRIZE and CAPITAL.

THE Subscriber proposes to sell his Settlement on the Little Ocmulgee River, 8 miles above the confluence of the Oconee and Big Ocmulgee, and 1¼ miles from a high and beautiful Bluff on the latter. This extraordinary settlement, including about

17,000 Acres of Land,

and a grand set of **MILLS**, just completed and gone into operation, has almost every thing, in fact or in prospect, attainable in the South. Of Health—the buoyant air, agitated by mild and incessant breezes over an area of 10,000 square miles of dry Pine land and grass, and the Water, free of Lime-stone or any putrescencies, is pure, and the climate balmy without the oppressive or chilling damps of the sea board, and refrigerant and lively without the bleak and piercing blasts of the mountains. Of Wealth—having water-power and machinery, which, with suitable attention, will cut 10,000 feet of plank per day, for about 150 days in the year, and grinding 10 or 12 bushels of grain per hour. And about 300 acres of Bay Swamp, never subject to inundation; though some of it is irrigable, capable of yielding from 60 to 100 bushels rough Rice per acre.

Sugar Cane ripens here on land manured, from 12 to 1800 lbs. per acre, and there is a handsome site on which to manufacture Sugar by water-power.

Boat building can be prosecuted to the greatest advantage, as the two gang saws cut lumber 54 feet long, and the building carried on out of the swamp, and the boats got into the big Ocmulgee by water from the mills. So profitable is this business, that eleven boats are now being built in this county, the timber for which is sawn by hand.

The River being open to the seaboard, 90 miles distant, and to the back country to Macon, about 90 miles more, renders this place accessible and very convenient, especially in rafting the plank from the mills, a five days trip to Darien. The trade to and from Macon passes within hearing of the bugle horn of the boats.

On a beautiful plain, about 50 feet above the level of the little river, is the site of the Dwelling House, commanding at a distance of about 300 yards, a view of the sheet of water 160 feet wide, falling 12 feet over the dam; the mills in handsome operation, 4 single saws and 2 gangs, each exhibiting its velocity and power, and filling the valley with its racket; the mill house with its 140 cypress posts, and more than 400 braces, and its many sills and girders and plates, all covered by 4 roofs, as it stands on its rock foundation, seems to challenge the strength of the waters, to the honor of its architect (Mr. B. F. Watts) and satisfaction of its owner.

About 25 acres of rich bottom land irrigated by a number of springs (one of which is near the dwelling house) breaking out at the base of the elevated plain, lie between the house and the mill on the east, and a level of 12 or 1500 acres of arable land stretch off towards the south-west. The rest of the land, covered with choice Pine, lies on the little river and its prongs, most convenient to be got to the mill.

The range for stock is very fine, excepting the winter months. We frequently have Venison, and generally an abundance of Fish of every description.

Such a settlement perhaps has never been offered for sale in this country, and would not now, but from a wish to retire altogether from worldly business. Letters directed to Flournoy's Mills P. O. Georgia, will be attended to by the proprietor.

Terms—Cash, or good Bank Stock.

ROBERT FLOURNOY.

P. S.—As the season for sawing shall favor us, contracts to deliver every sort of pine lumber at the Mills, or at Darien, or Brunswick Rail Road Creek, will be attended to—from the very choicest Georgia boards to the roughest scantling, under 54 feet length, and 30 inches breadth, for the Northern, the West Indian, the Seaboard, or the European Market. R. F.
July 12. 90-3m

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

IN STORE,

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co., and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 22, 1832. 81tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cognac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salt, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. ‖80-tf.‖

Furniture.

A SMALL lot of *BEDSTEADS* and *WINDSOR CHAIRS* will be sold low, to close consignments. AMOS KIMBALL.

April 24.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

50 Bags prime Coffee.

WILLKINGS & Co.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable artices:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Concentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

May 1. 78tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26. 38tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low, Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

For Rent,

THAT commodious Dwelling on Gillespie street, recently occupied by Duncan McRae, Esq. adjoining the U. S. Bank Lot. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

June 11, 1832. 84tf.

Molasses, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

75 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
18 tierces do. do. do.
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.

For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

April 20, 1832. 77tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

INFORM their regular and other customers as well as the public in general, that their spring supply

OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable;—all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

April 17, 1832. 76tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6 4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7 8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4 4 & 5 4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelons do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.

Fayetteville, April 3. 74tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, directly opposite Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms.

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.

April 3. 74tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c,
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point.

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

N. E. RUM.

20 Barrels New England RUM, received per boat Clarendon.

Also in Store,

Bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls. No. 1 ditto. For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

April 17. 76 tf.

Wrapping Paper.

200 Reams landing from Boat Clarendon, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

April 17. 76-tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34-tf.

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞ All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,

Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*

March 26. 78-6m.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 8. 79-tf.

ICE.

ON and after Monday next, ICE will be for sale at the Subscriber's Store, every day except Sunday, at the following prices.

To families taking a certain quantity every day 4 cents per lb.

To persons taking it occasionally 6¼ cents.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c., furnished at rates varying according to the quantity taken. Arrangements will be made to furnish regular customers with a supply for Sunday on Saturday night.

DAVID SHAW.

May 1, 1832.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH & McDONALD,

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, &c. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.

83 6m.

June 5, 1832.